

On the basis of lists obtained from specimens seen at NY, of the Heller letter cited above, and of my collecting trips on Mt. Shasta and observations in the Klamath Province, it is suggested that: 1. Brown never visited the "North Side of Mt. Shasta". The plants so labeled were probably collected in the Wagon Creek drainage of the east side of Mt. Eddy, directly across the valley and west of Mt. Shasta. 2. Some of the plants labeled as collected between 6000–7000 feet "near Mount Shasta" may have been collected on Mt. Shasta, but were probably collected on Mt. Eddy, especially if the altitude is cited correctly. 3. Of the plants collected "near Sisson", most were probably collected on the west side of the Upper Sacramento and Wagon Creek valleys. 4. Of the plants collected "south side of Mt. Shasta", some could have been collected between Sisson (now the city of Mount Shasta) and Wagon Camp, the location the Merriam Expedition chose as a base during the period from July 15 to Oct. 1 in the following year (1898). However, many of the species on Brown's list have not been seen in the area since Brown is supposed to have made his collections. Miss Wilkins and the botanical collectors of the Merriam Expedition made a very thorough survey of the species found in the area in which the expedition was based (Wagon Camp is at 5700 feet), that is, Wagon Camp and related areas.

On the basis of the information presented here, it is suggested than monographers be exceedingly careful about the citation of a plant collected by H. E. Brown "on Mount Shasta". It is entirely possible that the specimen was collected elsewhere. This could have been in the neighboring mountains, especially in the Wagon Creek drainage on Mount Eddy.

LITERATURE CITED

- BROWN, H. E., undated. List of H. E. Brown's California plants. Privately printed, filed in the library of the New York Botanical Garden.
- CANTELOW, E. D. and H. C. CANTELOW, 1957. Biographical notes on persons in whose honor Miss Eastwood named plants. *Leafl. West. Bot.* 8:83–101.
- COOKE, W. B., 1941. First supplement to the flora of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 26(1):74–84.
- HOWELL, J. T., 1950. Plant types in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences. *V. Wassmann Jour. of Biol.* 8:251–254.
- LANJOUW, J. and F. A. STAFLEU, 1954. *Index herbariorum*. Part II. Collectors. First installment A-D. *Regnum Vegetabile* 2:1–174.
- MERRIAM, C. H., 1899. Results of a biological survey of Mount Shasta, California. *North American Fauna* 16:1–179.

NOTES AND NEWS

AVAILABILITY OF BAKER'S LIST OF SEED PLANTS.—Milo S. Baker's "A Partial List of Seed Plants of the North Coast Ranges of California" has been re-issued and is available by mail (\$2.44 including tax and mailing charge) from either the Santa Rosa Junior College Bookstore, 1501 Mendocino Avenue, Santa Rosa, California 95401, or the Sonoma State College Bookstore, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, California 94928.

NOTES AND NEWS

TRANSFER OF THE NORTH COAST HERBARIUM.—The collections of Milo S. Baker, numbering in excess of 15,000 unmounted specimens, have been donated to Sonoma State College by the Trustees of the Santa Rosa Community College. To date about 20% of the Baker collection, constituting the whole of the Compositae and a portion of the Gramineae, has been mounted with completion projected into early 1973. The name, North Coast Herbarium of California (NCC), as listed in *Index Herbariorum* will be maintained and henceforth will apply to the combined collections at Sonoma State College. Space for study is somewhat limited but definitely available and the welcome mat is out! Inquiry regarding loans should be addressed to Prof. Charles Quibell, Curator North Coast Herbarium, Department of Biology, Sonoma State College, Rohnert Park, California 94928.

A NEW COMBINATION AND A NEW NAME IN HACKELIA (BORAGINACEAE).—My recently completed study of certain North American species of *Hackelia* necessitates some nomenclatural changes. It is unfortunate when a well established name, especially of a wide ranging species such as *Hackelia jessicae* (McGregor) Brand, has to be replaced by an earlier and unfamiliar one.

Hackelia micrantha (Eastwood) J. L. Gentry, comb. nov.

Lappula micrantha Eastwood, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 30:497. 1903. *Hackelia eastwoodae* I. M. Johnston, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 68:47. 1923. nom. superfl.

Lappula macilentia Greene ex Baker, W. Amer. Pl. 1:18. 1902. nom. nud.

Lappula jessicae McGregor, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 37:262. 1910. *Hackelia jessicae* Brand, Pflanzenz. IV. 252 (Heft 97):132. 1931. *Lappula floribunda* var. *jessicae* Jepson & Hoover in Jepson, Fl. Calif. 3:307. 1943.

Johnston in his publication on the restoration of the genus *Hackelia* (Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 68: 43–48. 1923) proposed a new name, *H. eastwoodae* I. M. Johnston, because he thought that a homonym would be introduced if he transferred *Lappula micrantha* Eastw. to *Hackelia*. *Lappula micrantha* Eastw., not *H. micrantha* (Ledeb.) Opiz, is listed as the synonym of *H. eastwoodae* by him. However, the specific epithet in Ledebour's original description (Ledebour, C. F. 1829. Flora Altaica. 1:205. Berlin) and in the transfer by Opiz (Opiz, P. M. 1839. In: F. Berchtold, Oekonomisch-technische Flora Böhmens 2(2):146. Prague) is spelled *macrantha*, not *micrantha* as in the paper by Johnston. He apparently confused *micrantha* and *macrantha*. The name, *H. eastwoodae*, is illegitimate and must be rejected because it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published and it does not have priority over *H. jessicae*. Therefore the name, *H. micrantha* (Eastw.) J. L. Gentry, must be applied to the species previously known as *H. jessicae*.

The Opiz combination, *H. macrantha* (Ledeb.) Opiz, does not appear in Index Kewensis. The basionym, *Echinosperrum macranthum* Ledeb., is associated with a Central Asian species of *Lappula*: *L. macrantha* (Ledeb.) Gurke.

My study has also confirmed the specific distinctiveness of the following species.

Hackelia cronquistii J. L. Gentry, nom. nov.

H. patens var. *semiglabra* Cronq. Leaf. W. Bot. 10: 39. 1963.

It is with much pleasure that this species is named for my mentor, Dr. Arthur Cronquist, who first pointed out the salient features of this species and who was the collector of the type specimen.

These nomenclatural changes are published here to make them available for use in the forthcoming publication by C. L. Hitchcock and Arthur Cronquist, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest—An Illustrated Manual*.—JOHNNIE L. GENTRY, JR., Department of Botany, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois 60605.